THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

Commissioner Shearman devoted the entire day yesterday to the Park investigation. Alt the Park Commissioners were present and participated. Commissioner of Accounts Adamson rendered his assistance when it was needed to Mr. Shearman. Commissioner Crimmins had a number of witnesses to show that he had in no way used his official position for his own benefit. Heary R. Beekman, the former president of the Park Board, watched the progress of the examination and his law partner, David B. Ogden, pross-examined the witnesses for the benefit of Mr. Crimmins. Ex-Judge R. H. Stiannon made his appearance with a bundle of documents and amounced that as a taxpayer and a free-lance he intended to watch the examination. Park Commissioner Powers wore a large red pink in the buttonhole of his containd subjected each witness to a severe cross-examination.

Clinton H. Smith. one of the clerks of the Park Department, produced several papers showing that the filling at the Conservatory Lake had been done by Thomas E. Crimmins on the approval of General Viele, then president of the Board. Mr. Crimmins agreed to lay a plank walk for the carts to pass over, to remove lences and provide for other expenses specified in doing certain filling at the Conservatory Lake. Mr. Crimmins the contractor is a brother of the park commissioner, who was at the time absent from the citr and had nothing to do with the contract for the filling. Mr. Crimmins stated that before he eatered the Department it was the custom to pay for such work instead of having it done for nothing.

President Borden was asked what he knew of the extravagance of the Park Department and he referred to his own printed reply to the charges made by Tax Commissioner Coleman and added that he would continue to stand by those statements. He did not think there had been any other than an honest administration since he had become acquainted with the affairs of the Department. In regard to political appointments he had never been influenced in any way to make them. Mr. Powers then asked Mr. Borden it he was not one of the Executive Committee shall consist of the president and two members of the political appointments he had never been influenced in any way to make them. Mr. Powers then asked Mr. Borden it he was not one of the Executive Committee shall consist of the president and two mem-Clinton H. Smith. one of the clerks of the Park De-

sorder replied that he was.

Mr. Powers—Do not the by-laws require that the Executive Committee shall consist of the president and two members of the Boarder do, but since the retirement of Mr. Rekman. I have not considered it necessary to appoint nother member of the committee until a new commissioner hould be appointed by the Mayor.

Mr. Powers—You did not know that you were acting illustries.

Mr. Borden replied that he did not and Mr. Powers produced a formidable document in the shape of an pinien from the Corporation Counsel stating that the Executive Committee should consist of the president of the Board and two members, and that all action should, in order to be legal, receive a vote of the majority of the full Board. The opinion was addrassed to Mr. Powers, who had applied for it, and he again called the attention of Mr. Borden to the fact that there had been a vacancy in the committee since January. Mr. Borden, as well as Mr. Crimmins and Mr. Beekman, was taken unawares by this opinion.

Mr. Borden—I was not aware that I was doing anything

Mr. Borden—I was not aware that I was doing anything illegal as an official in not filling the vacancy on the com-nuttice, and if Mr. Powers knew it he certainty could have remedied the difficulty by informing me of it instead of getting this continue. mis opinion.

Mr. Powers—I am not a lawyer and I did not think myself by anarter than anybody else. But this illegality appeared me of the same sort as the other actions of the members of is Board in combining against me ever since I became concited with the Department.

Mr. Borden—This is a part and parcel of the methods you we adopted ever since I have known you in the Board. I ndemn them emphatically. It is not my way of doing busi-se.

hess.

Mr. Powers—I have reason to believe that there has been a combination against me and I intend to show it. Did you ever call a meeting of the Board without properly notifying me?

Mr. Borden—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Powers—Well. I will show that it was done.

Mr. Forera-Weil. I will show that it was done.

He referred to the minutes of a special meeting at which his name was not recorded and then asked for a copy of the call of the meeting sent to him, if it could be produced. The copy could not be found.

Mr. Shearman-I think the question is whether you intended to exclude your colleague from your sessions.

Mr. Borden-There was certainly no intention to do so. I have known Mr. Powers to get up and leave the room without giving notice that he did not intend to return, and by this means prevent an executive session. This was done after I had declared that the Board would go into executive session.

Mr. Powers said that on the occasion referred to Mr. Borden had announced that all business was finished. Then he glanced over at Mr. Crimmins, who said that there was another small matter to be attended to. Mr. Powers then left the room without hearing any reference to an executive session.

nice to an executive session.

Mr. Borden (flushed and excited)—I declare that to be an ablute faischood. Mr. Powers—I am obliged to you.
Mr. Borden continued explaining that Mr. Powers had
an several occasions been absent from the meetings to

revent a quorum.

Mr. Powers—That I declare positively is not true.

The Commissioners looked indignantly at each other and Mr. Shearman admonished them to be more careful a their statements. Mr. Powers added that he intended a show that the Board had been acting illegally and enancering the interests of the city. Mr. Shannon them cok up the examination and began by asking Mr. Borden that was the political complexion of the Board. at was the political complexion of the Board.
I. Borden—I don't really know. Two of them are Demois. I am not certain what I am or what Mr. Powers is.
I. Shannon—Do you know of a suit brought against the
thy Golden—I never heard of it.
I. Shannon—Is there a Mr. Woolson still connected with
I. Shannon—Is there a Mr. Woolson still connected with

Shannon—18 is superintendent of garden's.

Borden—He is superintendent of garden's.

Shannon—De you know of his acting as agent for a firm ich the Department purchases flower seeds!

Borden—I never heard of such a thing.

Shannon—Perhaps we shall be able to show a good things that were never heard of before we are through.

Lallong—Was recalled and asked if some

Chief Engineer Kellogg was recalled and asked if some Chief Engineer Kellogg was recalled and asked if some of the filling done by Mr. Crimmins had not choked up the sewers, causing the sewer gas to flew out in the street, producing malaria. He could not confirm this statement. Foreman St. John stated that he had charge of the places in Central Park where the filling had been done by Mr. Crimmins and that he had received all good filling from any contractor, excluding no one. On cross-examination by Mr. Shannon St. John said that he only attended these places where filling was done for two or three hours a day; the work continued for eight hours daily. Mr. Crimmins took the stand and gave an secount of his connection with the parks and what he knew of any dumping privileges.

Mr. Shannon—Did your men wear a ticket in their hats so

Crimmins-That is not true. Such statements have made, but I can explain— Shannon—I don't care for the explanation. I only want

rimmins—It is not so.

Sullivan, a watchman, employed in the Annexed et, stated that Louis H. Reiss, superintendent of partment, had spent portions of his time in the y of the Port Morris Improvement Company, for he received \$1,800 a year. Reiss had employed an as a watchman, but had dismissed him on ac-

sullivan as a watchman, but had dismissed him on account of a disagreement.

Ex-President Beekman then took the stand and occupled two hours in giving an account of the working of the Department while he was president. He denied all charges of extravagance and commended the poincy of Messra. Borden and Crimmins. He said that while a commissioner he had never drawn a cent for expense claims that had been allowed for former Boards, and that he had invariably returned presents and railway tickets that were sent him.

M. Fowers, hid you receive a salary of \$5,000 before you

Mr. Powers—Did you receive a salary of \$5,000 before you tame into the Board for acting as counsel in a suit brought at the Department | Beekman—Not so much as that. I don't remember how now. I acted with two associates.

now. I acted with two associates. Powers-You are a inwyer and have clients! Beekman-Yes, I think so. Powers-Did not Mr. Crimmins, Mr. Borden and your-artition the affairs of the Park Board between you and

self partition the affairs of the Park Board between you and feave me outentirely!

Mr. Beekman—We never partitioned off the portions of the Park between ourselves. As for you, I never knew you to introduce any measure, but one that provided for a roller skating rink in Central Park. That was a shock to me.

Mr. Powers—That is not so. It is mere buncombe. Don't you think, Mr. Beekman, that the city should save \$12,000 a year by having the Park offices in the arsenal in Central Park instead of the costly rooms in Chambers-st.

Mr. Beekman—I think we have use for all the space. You have a roon troom in Chambers.

Mr. Powers—I dou't need it. I think it is a waste of maney.

money.

Mr. leckman. Perhaps it is on you. It is not my idea to second like a country village in the affairs of this imperial country. It is not my idea to second like a country village in the affairs of this imperial in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Sh. mon.—You will make the taxpayers hear the cost. Mr. Heckman.—I so a taxpayer and I know the taxpayers. Mr. Shannon.—Yes, and I have known them for fifty years, when you could not walk. I know that they are getting tired of these extravagances.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE MEMBERS INDIGNANT. There was much violent expression of opinion among members of the Produce Exchange yesterday when they learned they were assessed \$3 each upon the death of M. D. Carrington. Under the rules of the Grantily Fund the limit of assessments for gratuity cannot exceed fifty in any one year, all gratuities in excess of that number being paid from the surplus h, the treasury. Mr. Carrington died at Marsenles in siarch 22 or mine days before the end of the fiscal year, and his was the fity-first death. The excuse for the assessment is that the notice of death was not received officially until aiter April 1, but many of the members threaten to proceed against paying the assessment.

THE FIELD CIVIL CODE INDORSED.

Board of Trade and Transportation held a short on only yesterday, adjourning out of respect to the cory of A. B. Miller, one of the executive committee. cory of A. B. Miller, one of the executive committee.

committee of fifteen was appointed to attend Mr. Milfuneral lo-day. A long discussion was had upon a
lution in favor of the passage of the Field Civil Code,
principal remarks in favor were made by James H.

mour. Morris S. Wise and G. Waldo Smith. The latter,
wyer, said among other things: "The principal oppon to the code comes from the country people. I

id rather take my chances on the Field Code than on
got up by country merchants and lawyers. My expeee is that country lawyers are not honorable men;
have only one thought: "Mom will this heip, and
m will it hurt t or how can we impose a heavier taxn upon the city of New-York t" The resolution was

sted.

dopted.

Another resolution adopted was the following:
That the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation eartily approves the nomination for Railroad Commissioner the Hon. William A. Armstrong, of Edmirs, he being a non-artisan and a representative of the interest which were intrumental in procuring the enactment of the Railroad Com-

Liliputian Bazaer was started some years ago and ned to make a specialty of children's clothes. From suparatively modest beginning, the firm has steadily essend its accommodations till it now occupies the souble store in West Twenty-third-st, where a great lety of articles for boys' or girls' wardrobes may be plied, from the first layette of the infant to the cloth-of the grown school-girl or college youth. No pains spared to make the house an attractive place for dren; tiny actices are scattered about the rooms for

the accommodation of little ones, and there is a candy booth where candy may be purchased for refreshment.

This store is thoroughly appreciated by New York mothers, who have learned the convenience and value which may be derived from an entire building devoted to children's elothes, which ordinarily occupy but a single department of a large store.

The house is continually making improvements in its goods, and studies to make children's clothing as comfortable as well as dainty and stylish as possible. Every department is completely supplied with standard goods and fine imported novelies.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES CONSOLIDATED.

FOR KEEPING CHICKENS IN A BASEMENT.

KARL MULLER'S WILL.

PUNISHED FOR ATTEMPTING SUICIDE.

George Brunswick, who came to this city from Philadelphia a short time ago and who became discouraged and finally attempted to take his own life by shooting himself in Central Park, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Cowing on a charge of attempt at suicide. He pleaded guilty but said that his purpose to commit suicide was not a fixed one. Judge Cowing sentenced Brunswick to thirty days in the City Prison.

REINSTATED IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thomas C. Doremus, a son of Professor Doremus, was admitted to the Stock Exchange on December 31,

1885. A short time afterward he entered into part-

nership with Henry S. Ives, who had engineered a

SIX CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY. The April meeting of the Manhattan Congregational association took place yesterday at the Broadway

Tabernacle. The business of the meeting was principally confined to the examination of candidates for

cipally confined to the examination of candidates for the ministry. Six candidates presented themselves, five of whom were accepted and licensed. They are graduates of the Union Theological Seminary and their names are Theodore W. Harris, James E. McConnell, F. L. Luce, L. H. Davis and C. F. Cutter. Resolutions on the death of Dr. Ray Palmer were adopted, and copies will be sent to the family. The next meeting will be at Corona. L. I., in the fall. Among those present were the Rev. Drs. W. M. Tuylor, T. B. McLeod, A. H. Clapp, William H. Ward E. P. Thwing, A. J. F. Behrends, H. H. McFarland and A. J. Lyman.

TESTIMONY FOR OTTO WHITE. The trial of Otto White for the murder of Louisa

Wolff was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Mrs. Mary Green, cross-examined by

District-Attorney Martine, adhered to her statement

TRIAL TRIP OF THE ATLANTA.

The Atlanta left her wharf at the Navy Yard yesterday at 5:50 a. m. and started on her trial trip up

the Sound. All the machinery had been running sat-

OBJECTIONS TO KNEE BREECHES.

THE BLUE, THE GRAY AND THE BLACK.

THE BLUE, THE GRAY AND THE BLACK.

Prom The Atlanta Constitution.

Charley Porter was police sergeant at Fort Delaware, and for his sly ways in catching up with the boys was called "Old Fox." When the news of Lee's surrender reached the fort great was the rejoicing among the Federals, Old Fox came in to tell the news and sell the newspapers containing the account. "Now," he said, "poys," (Fox was a Dutchman), "you vill all soon go home an ve'll all pe frents. You'l pe goot as we is. Ve'll pe goot as you is, an py tain, de nigger vill pe as goot as bote of us."

THE GEORGIA PLAN.

THE "NEW SOUTH" AS IT IS IN FACT. HOW DEMOCRATIC SOLIDITY IS MAINTAINED AND REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IS OVERTHROWN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your recent editorial on the election system which exists in Georgia should fix public attention not merely upon the remarkable results therein stated, but upon the no less remarkable means by which they have been produced. Such attention will tend to dispel all the illusions which the wordy periods

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES CONSOLIDATED.

The Phelps Induction Telegraph Company and the Railway Telegraph and Telephone Company have been consolidated under the same of the Consolidated Railway Telegraph Company, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000. The trustees are Eugene Crowell, Charles A. Cheever, Thomas A. Edison, Lovis J. Pheles, Erra T. Gilliand, Charles E. Crowell, Charles H. Haskins, Wulliam M. Saford, Felix Gottschalk, Cornelius Van Brent, William H. Stevenson and John C. Tomlinson. The Railway Telegraph Company and the International Railway Telegraph Company have been consolidated under the name of the Consolidated International Railway Telegraph Company, with a capital stock of \$500,000, with the same trustees as the other consolidated company except Messrs. Haskins, Saford, Gottschalk and Stevenson, and the addition of Henry D. Hall, Eugene G. Blackford and John D. Cheever. t ambitious orators have striven to create. You compared the vote cast in 1886 by the minority in Maine and Vermont with the rote cast in the same year by the minority in Georgia. The comparison is astounding. But the contrast in results is not more marked than is the contrast between the election system of New-England and the election system of the Gult States. In Maine and Vermont the whole electral results is invited to the pulls on equal terms: Gulf States. In Maine and Vermont the whole elec-toral population is invited to the polls on equal terms; and it goes, knowing that each lawful vote offered will be received, and it received will be counted and re-turned as east. But in Georgia the whole electoral population is not invited at all, but the larger part of it is distinctly repelled, and repelled by the act of the State itself, which deliberately denies adequate facili-ties for polling the vote, and which advertises the fact in order that all may know it. The plan is this: The State assents that municipalities may regulate

Various members of the Rosenstein family have been in trouble on account of their habit of keeping chickens in the basement of No. 71 Bayard-st. They have usually been released on the payment of fines. Reuben Rosenstein, the father, and Simon Rosenstein, a sixteen-year-old son, were before Recorder Smyth yesterday on additional charges of violating the city ordinances. The Recorder was informed of the constant violations of law alleged against the members of the family, and sentenced the boy to the Penitentiary for thirt, days, and was about to send the tather to prison for the same term, but on representations of the need of the father's presence at home he allowed him to go on payment of a line of \$25. The State assents that municipalities may regulate the number of polls at strictly municipal elections; but it asserts the exclusive right to fix, by act of the Legislature, the number of polls at State and National elections, and no other power can change that number. Free play is thus allowed on local affairs. Rigid repression is enforced on State and National affairs, and for an obvious purpose. It is evident that a denial by the State of a sunicient number of polls in a city or county is a perfect bar against general suffrage. The plan has advantages ever the old system. It requires no bludger nor rile, hence no responsibility to courts for the consequences which may flow from the use of them. It calls for no troops, with all the publicity which that form of force or terrorism involves. It is, By the will of Karl Muller, the sculptor, filed for By the will of Karl Muller, the sculptor, filed for probate yesterday, all of his property is bequeathed to his wife, Phebe Aguata, including the house he lived in in East Seventy-fifth-st. on a leasehold lot, all his books, tools, casts, statuary and other works of art, of which the lite-size figure in marble known as "The Song of the Shirt" is particularly specified. The money due his estate at his death as a member of the Artista Fund Society of the Cuty of New-York also goes to his wife. It is further provided in the will, which is dated December 14, 1881, that if his wife does not survive him all his property shall go to his daughter, Mrs. Mary F. Hoyt. His wife is executrix and John M. Falconer executor. you observe, a remedy quite peaceful in form and much more effective than the vulgar methods which were once preferred. It is the refined weapon of cultured unscrupulousness which smiles while it smites. See how effectively it has operated. It was contrived

atter the adoption of the new Constitution of Georgia in December, 1877. Of the 321,438 electors in Georgia in 1880 but 158,000 or about one-half, voted at the Presidential election of that year. Of the 360,000 electors in 1884, but 143,610, or about 40 per cent, voted at the Presidential election of that year. Of the 380,000 electors in 1886, only 115,501, or per cent, voted at the Presidential election of that year. Of the 380,000 electors in 1886, only 115,501, or about 30 per cent, voted in 1886 at the State election for Governor, legislative and county officers; and but 27,553, or about 7 per cent, at the election for Representatives in Congress. In the only contested district (VIIth) but 6,680 votes were polled. In the IVth District of Minnesota there were 64,933 votes cast. Startling as these figures are, they indicate merely the decay of public life in Georgia under the steady and crushing repression practised by the State. See in what spirit that Legislature exercises its discretionary power over the polls. The city of Atlanta is the most prosperous municipality in the State. It has a population of 60,000 souls, a voting population of 12,000. How many polling places are given to that number of voters! Exactly two—neither more nor less. This act is based, necessarily, upon the theory either that the whole vote of that city ought not to be pollable, or that each set of election officers is capable of receiving and counting 6,000 votes in twelve hours. This would be equalled if the Legislature of New-York State should abolish the 803 polling places now existing in New-York City and give it thrity six, or abolish the 268 polling places now existing in the city of Brooklyn and give it sixteen. Nor is Atlanta's plight exceptional. The city of Savannah is with like liberality given one polling place for its many thousands of voters. In the country districts the same results are reached by slightly differing means; and Georgia is bound hand and isot while the spoilsmen riot in their shame. few years before a close "corner" in Mutual Union Telegraph stock, and for this reason he was suspended few years before a close "corner" in Mutaai Chron Telegraph stock, and for this reason he was suspended indefinitely by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange on the ground that the partnership was one detrimental to the best interests of the Exchange. Mr. Doremus was allowed thirty days in which to withdraw from the obnoxious partnership on penalty of indefinite suspension, but he chose to maintain the connection and has been since a suspended member. The Governing Committee at a regular meeting yesterday reinstated Mr. Doremus in full membership. There was said to have been a full discussion of the matter, and the vote was not a close one. A member of the committee said: "The question has resolved itself into this one: Would we suspend Mr. Doremus to-day for this business connection! The committee has decided the new question in the negative, and Mr. Doremus is now a full member of the board. I do not know that anything more needs to be said. When Secretary Ely announced the decision of the committee after the meeting, he was asked if the fact that the firm of Henry S. Ives & Co. held an option for the purchase of the control of the Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad had influenced the vote. He made no definite reply.

reached by slightly differing means; and Georgia is bound hand and toot while the spoilsmen riot in their shame.

Such is the actual condition of government in the central State of the "new South" and in the very home of its most gushing eulogist. The contempt and indignation which instinctively inflame every honest mind are the proper answer of the North to this plan of the "new South" for defying the Constitution of the country and for acquiling its XVth Amendment. The "new South" indeed! In its purposes it is the same old South which resisted alike the XIIth Amendment, the XIVth Amendment and the XVth Amendment. It resisted the XIIth Amendment. It resisted the XIIth Amendment because then unwilling to abolish slavery for the security of which it made the Rebellion. It resisted the XIVth Amendment because that denied to it the advantage of representing the colored race unless the South conceded suffrage to the colored race. And it resisted then and it repudiates now the XVth Amendment because it is determined to have the increased political power which emancipation gave the South without sharing the power in the least degree with the freedmen who give it. Thus it stands in 1887 exactly where it stood in 1866. The "new South" in politics is a myth. The present attitude of the Guif States is that of covert nullification of the Constitution of the country, and it deserves no more respect than open Nullification in 1832 got from Andrew Jackson, or flagrant secession in 1860 got from Abraham Lincoln. It is defiling our representative institutions, is pouring contempt upon their foundation stone, the freeman's suffrage, and is governing us through this defiant crime, which is successful as yet.

New-York, April 5, 1887.

THE SPECULATOR OUTRAGE. A SUFFERER REMONSTRATES WITH MR. ABBEY-HIS EXPERIENCE AT THE STAR THEATRE.

District-Attorney Martine, adhered to her statement that Mrs. White, the step-mother of the prisoner, had told her that the shooting was done by a man with a black mustache. She denied that she was influenced by ill-feeling toward Mrs. White. Several witnesses testified to White's previous good character, and white himself was placed on the stand. He asserted that he was at his home at the time the migrier was committed saying that he arrived there at 8:05 p.m., and did not go out again that night. Three witnesses called in rebuttal swore that they saw the prisoner on the night of the murker between 8 and 9 o clock in Volman's liquor store, No. 525 Second-ave, drinking beer. The case will be given to the jury to-day. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Will you kindly grant me sufficient of your valuable space to mildly remonstrate with Manager Abbey in regard to the manner which he sees fit to adopt in dealing with a public that has been certainly most generous in its patronage of all his recent enter prises! I allude to Mr. Abbet's open encouragement of the speculator outrage. My own experience in the matter on two recent occasions will best illustrate my

or the speculator outrage. My own experience in the matter on two recent occasions will best illustrate my complaint.

Along with others I stood for three-quarters of an hour in a biting wind in front of the Star Theatre on the first morning of the "Theodora" sale, waiting for the box office to open. I hoped by thus taking time by the torelock to secure certain seats, and thus get the better of the speculating gentry. I reckoned without my host, however, for while we of the poor public were solvering outside the glass entrance doors, the speculator in chief was visible inside, hob-nobbing with the gentleman in the office. When finally the magic doors were flung open and the herd admitted, it was only to be accosted by this speculator, who, under the very eye of the box office, offered for sale the choicest seats in the house. Though there were only half a dozen people in the line ahead of me, I found on reaching the window that all seats such as I wanted had been sold. I had succeeded in one thing only—taking a severe cold—for my pains.

This same story is now being repeated on a larger scale at the Metropolitan Opera Itouse, where the already enormous scale of prices makes it anondurable. To complaints made at the box office the answer is: "We don't sell more than ten seats for a single performance to any one person." You turn away and are famediately confronted by a speculator inside the lobby, who offers you a choice of excellent seats, as many as you want, at outrageously increased prices.

If Mr. Abbey is desirous of keeping the envisible

the Sound. All the machinery had been running satisfactorily at the dock trial and it is not believed
there will be any missap on this trip. Captain
Bunce's instructions are to make the vessel develop
3,500 indicated horse-power and see if she is capable
of making fifteen knots an hour for six hours. The
vessel had both hard and soit coal in her bunkers,
and it was the intention of Captain Bunce to run six
hours on soft and then six hours on hard coal. If
the requirements are met, the Atlanta will be back
at the yard to-day. If she does not come up to the
required speed Captain Bunce will stay out until all
his coal is gone in the effort to make her do so. Five
days will exhaust her coal supply.

There is no official board of inspection on board this
trip, but several engineers were detailed on the vessel to insure no lack of advice and assistance to the
regular working staff of the Atlanta.

Prices.

If Mr. Abbey is desirons of keeping the enviable reputation he has won for honorable dealing, he must put a stop to this scandal. The public is patient and long-suffering, but the worm will turn—some day.

New-York, April 5.

C. E.

CITY AND COUNTRY TEACHERS AGAIN. HE QUESTION OF STATE EXAMINATIONS AND CER-

Cobjections to kneepersonal state of the Australia.

Objections to kneepersonal state.

Your paper recently contained an article which almost proved that trousers are doomed, and that short clothes will come in again. Much has been said on this subject, but the utilitarian view is the one which will prevail. I have thoroughly tested the small clothes during several years' wear, and think I can safely predict that they will stay just where they sare—on the legs of athletes and a few pedestrians, and simply because they belong there and nowhere else. On the bicycle trousers stap and blow into the spokes when there is much wind. They draw over the knees a little in baseball and tennis.

Short breeches makes necessary the use of long and rather heavy stockings. Every wearer of them knows that it will never do in their stead to wear thin, light-colored cotion or lisic-thread, or silk stocklings of such material as is most agreeable in all modistate weather, when trousers are worn. These long stockings are expensive in first cost, and, with perfect cleanliness, must be frequently changed, as they are much exposed to dust and dirt. These same stockings must be supported, and here comes a decidedly difficult profilem to solve. One uses garters above the knee, another garters them below the knee; another plus them to the breeches leg; another suspends them from the shoulder, another from the walst, and cach way has a few advocates, and many opponents to whom it is utterly intolerable. With the best possible mode of suspension there is a stiffness about the knee and an amount of complication which a trouser man never knows, and would never submit to. The time and trouble required to nut on stockings, with their supporters, then breeches and shoes, is a matter of some importance to our hurried modern man, and compares very unfavorably with the brief process which obtains with ordinary street or business dress.

Trousers are more simple as garments, losser and freer about the legs and body, and cover the shrunken call or s To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: There is not much satisfaction in discussing a question with a person who for any cause withholds his name from the public, but "A Member of the Teachers' Mutual Improvement Society" in last Saturday's TRIBUNE does not meet the question fairly. That the uniform examination bill "gives one man, and that a politician, too much power," is an argument used by all opponents of the bill, and is sounds well; but in the face of the facts it has very little force. Uniform examinations for State certifi-cates were instituted by Neil Gilmour (Rep.), and have been continued by William B. Ruggles (Dem.) and A. S. Draper (Rep.) without any material change in scope or thoroughness. They have fairly covered the ollowing twenty-six subjects, viz.: Reading, spelling. writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar.
American history, algebra, geometry, rhetoric, general literature, general history, composition, drawing-bookkeeping, astronomy, physics, chemistry, botany.
zoology, geology, Latin, civil government, physiology and hygiene, methods and school economy and school law. These examinations have received the history iaw. These examinations have received the highes commendations as models of excellence, and successful

candidates obtain professional diplomas and are re-ceived into the best situations in any State in the nion without further examination.

The fact is that the examinations have been conducted by the State corps of institute instructors un-der the direction only of the Superintendent, who has never presumed to exercise the "one-man power." Neither has this effort to reform examinations and professionalize teaching been sought by the state superintendents. It has been forced upon them by the several State associations of teachers, principals, an perintendents and school commissions.

I do not claim nor believe that city teachers are "inefficient": but it is weal known that country teachers who have similar classes and the same sainties are superior in efficiency. Those of the city teachers who are graduates of the Narmal Collect possess good literary quadrications, but no superintendent or principal or well-informed teacher will presume to say over his own signature that the teachers of New-York City have already passed hat examination much more difficult than any yet issued by the State Seperintendent's office.

If such there be I will test his sincerity by offering to give \$250 to any ten teachers taken in regular order from the primary or guammar schools in the Neither has this effort to reform examinations and

city who will pass the next State examination. I fail to see the "compance and indignity" in asking a teacher who "has passed a much more difficult examination" to exchange her city license for a State certificate, good for life, and recognized as a professional diploma anywhere in the United States.

I reiterate that those teachers who oppose the bill are unwilling to show their bands in a uniform examination. The same Mutual Improvement Association is urging legislation to secure permanent positions and pensions for the city only. Make teaching a profession and situations and salaries will take care of themselves.

West New-Brighton, March 21, 1887.

MRS. SARAH HUNTER ACQUITTED.

THE JURY RETURNS A VERDICT AFTER TEN MIN-THE JURY RETURNS A VERDICT AFTER TEN MINUTES' ABSENCE—SHE FAINTS AGAIN,
'Mrs. Sarah "Hunter, the wife of John H. Hunter,
whose trial on the charge of larceny began on Tuesday
before Recorder Smyth in Part III of the Court of
General Sessions, had some a hat recovered yesterday
morning from the nervousness which led to her fainting away in the court-room, while she was undergoing
cross-examination. She again took her place on the
witness stand and Assestant District-Attorney Davis

morning from the nervousness which led to her fainting away in the court-room, while she was undergoing cross-examination. She again took her place on the witness stand, and Asaistant District-Attorney Davis asked her many questions, showing the strongest contradictions between his statements and those of the witnesses for the prosecution. He did not develop any contradiction in her own story of the loss of the jewelry which she obtained from Mrs. Lena Mansfield, and which in some mysterious way disappeared from Mrs. Hunter's house in Nyack.

The close connection of the charge against Mrs. Hunter with the Tasman divorce case, which was the leading sensation of Nyack some time ago, was shown by the presence of both the parties to that suit in the court room yesterday. Mrs. Tasman, the plaintiff at that time, sat near the complaining witness, who had testified on Tuesday that Mrs. Hunter had taken her iswels and refused to return them. Mrs. Tasman is small and unattractive. Her must maked feature is a prominent lower jaw, which was tightly closed upon the upper one. She looked with no pleasant expression at the witnesses for Mrs. Hunter, and was finally called to the stand by the delence. Her husband, a pleasant-looking man with irongray whiskers, sat near the witnesses for Mrs. Hunter, and was finally called to the stand by the delence to contradict some of the statements made by the prosecution's witnesses. On cross-examination he said that he now boarded at the house of Mrs. Hunter, and that he did so with the knowledge and at the request of Mr. Hunter. He said that he had not lived with his wite and children since the divorce suit was tried, and had not given them much ready money. He testified, however, in answer to questions by Mrs. Hunter's lawyer, that he had given his wite a nouse and \$500 since the trouble arose, and that he also paid all the household bills of his wie and family.

Miss Nettle Hunter, the rosy-checked daughter, age eighteen, of Mrs. Hunter, as expressed were rejudiced against her by the

CONTESTING JACOB VANDERPOEL'S WILL. Testimony in the contest over the will of Jacob Vanderpoet, who died on February 8, 1884, dividing the bulk of his estate valued at \$800,000 among his the bulk of his estate valued at \$800,000 among his four children and bequeathing \$20,000 to Mary E. Vanderpoel, the daughter of Benjamin Vanderpoel, a dead son of the testator, was taken before Surrogate Rollins yesterday. Ex-Judge Edward V. Loew drew the will, which was executed on February 29, 1882. It was admitted to probate on February 29, 1882. It was admitted to probate on February 29, 1884. The executors are ex-Judge Loew and George B. Vanderpoel. Miss Mary E. Vanderpoel, through her guardan. Patrick H. Bedmond, seeks to have the will declared null and void. She is an orphan and an immate of the Convent of the Sacred Heart. She claims that she is entitled to about \$200,000 of the estate, and was represented by Elihu Root and A. T. Compton. Allan W. Evarts appeared for the executors. William M. Whitney and Chief Engineer Green, of the Dock Department, testified that the will was doly executed in their presence and that the testator was of sound mind.

MAJOR HOLZBORN AGAIN IN JAIL.

Major Herman H. Holzborn, whose suit against Nelson Pardeo for \$15,000 damages on the allegation that he had alienated the affections of his wife, was dismissed by Justice Ingraham, is again in the Ludlow Street Jail, where he was formerly incarcerated for many months for neglecting to pay alimony and a counsel fee in the suit of Mrs. Holzborn for a divorce. He is now held on an attachment issued by Judge Bookstaver, of the Court of Common Pleas, for contempt of court in refusing to place his property in the hands of a receiver appointed by Judge Allen, Louis J. Grant, formerly Holzborn's counsel, obtained a judgment against him for \$216 for legal services and standhed him in supplementary proceedings after execution had been returned unsatisfied. It was ascertained that Holzborn had some diamonds and other jeweiry and a valuable gook-lifted and one diamonds and other jeweiry and a valuable gook-lifted and one diamonds and other jeweiry and a valuable gook-lifted and one diamonds and other jeweiry and a valuable gook-lifted and the dot of him. Cornellous J. Kane, the receiver, accompanied by James Cherry, assignee of Mr. Grant's claim, caind upon Major Holzborn with an order requiring him to deliver up the property. He said it was in the hands of John Appel, a friend of his. Appel denied that he had it. Holzborn was arrested and will have an opportunity to explaim, A fidavite by Receiver Kane and Mr. Cherry will be presented, setting forth that Holzborn and Appel refusel to surreader the property. MAJOR HOLZBORN AGAIN IN JAIL.

In the suit of Samuel McLean, assignee of the contractors whose claim for work done and money advanced in the construction of a portion of the railroad of the St. Paul and Pawhose claim for work done and money advanced in the construction of a portion of the railroad of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company was presented before Judge Paly and a jury in the Court of Common Fleas on Tigstay, a verdict was rendered pesterilay giving the plaintiffs the full amount demanded with interest, in all \$132,973-83.

The contest giver the will and codicil of Moses E. Taylor was undealy terminated yesterday by the withdrawal of the objections filed by Alfred H. Taylor and Mrs. Anna Mary Tooker, both children of the testator, and the documents were atmitted to probate. The bulk of the millionaire's property is divided among his seven other children, James Ricom Taylor, Sarah Elizabeth Williams, Lonias Taylor, Frederick Taylor and Emily Frances Taylor, while the two who contested the will receive small annuties.

Surrogate Rollins yesterday decided to revoke the probate of the will of Charles Greenwald, dated Docember 15, 1876, by which his wife Margaret inherited his property for life provided she remained unmarried. A second will dated May 20, 1879, giving her the estate absolutely, was found after his death and this has now been admitted to probate. The evidence showed that when the first will was executed the testator was so affected by druking excessively that he "did not know his own name."

An attachment was granted by Justice Donohne, of the Supreme Court, yesterday suppressed an attempted reponding of the iron mine litigation which was decided not long ago in favor of Samuel J. Tilden. He denied the motion maile for leave to die a supplementary bill of complaint in the sait of M. H. Maynard as assignes against Andrew H. Green and the other executors of Mr. Tilden, on the ground that the alleged facts as stated in the proposed bill are entirely at variance with the allegations of the original bill.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, April 13.-In the United States Suprem Court to-day the following business was transacted: No. 217-Mary Wall and others, appellants, agt. George P. Bissell and others. Argument continued by R.S. Taylor and R.S. Alden for the appellees and concluded by I. M. Ningo for appellants.

No. 220-The Orient Mutual Insurance Company, piaintiff in error, agt. John S. Adams and others. Argued by James Lawendes for the plaintiff in error, and by D.T. Watson for the defendants in error.

Adjourned until to-merrow at 12 o'clock. CALENDARS TO-DAY.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS Before Denchue, J. Nos. 22 51, 67, 71, 125, 135, 151, 191, 211, 212, 249, 263, 290, 291, 292, 293, 296, 300, 301, 202, 305, 300, 307, 308, 309, 311, 318, NOTABLE COURT—CHRUIT—PART 1,—Before Beach, J.—
No day Calconiar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 11,—Before Ingraham J.—
Nos. 1709, 3886, 1555, 3025, 3944, 3890, 3952, 3887, 344, 345,
1365, 3725, 8875, 3903.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 111.—Before Fatterson, J.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 111.—Before Parterson, J.

NOT 15042, 5033, 3884, 5023, 518, 517, 527, 2514, 952, 954,
1504, 1508, 4783, 722, 3010.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART IV.—Before Lawrence, J.

NOR. 4035, 3156, 3884, 8978, 4186, 4192, 4057, 4203, 4799,
4218, 4224, 4184, 4231, 4257, 4254, 4254, 4755, 3755, 3761,
3159, 5194, 4049, 3229, 3166, 3167, 3168.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—FAIRT IV.—Before Lawrence, J.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART IV.—Before Lawrence, J.

SUPPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Before Sedgwick, C. J.

Precedura and O'Gorman, J.J.—Adjourced until arest Monday of May.

SUPPERIOR COURT—SERVILL TERM—Before Sedgwick, C. J.

Precedura and O'Gorman, J.J.—Adjourced until arest Monday of May.

Freedings and O Colman, J. Anjurned until list analysis of May.

BUFFRIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-Before Trust, J.-Nos.

609, 607, 608. 830. SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TREM—PART II—Adjourned for the SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART III.-Adjourned for SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART IV.-Adjourned for he lette COMMON PLEAS-GENERAL TERM-Adjourned for the term, COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-Before Bookslaver, J.— COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TREM—PART II.—Before Van Hoeses, J.—No day calendar.
CIT COURT—TRIAL TREM—PART I.—Before Ehrlich, J.—Nos. 284, 618, 430, 919, 601, 934, 618, 1267, 1258, 1259, 2360, 1261, 1262, 1264, 1263, 1264, 1263, 1271, 1258, 1259, 1250, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1264, 1264, 1264, 1267, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1264, 1261, 1262, 1253, 1254, 1263, 1264, 1264, 1267, 1268, 1267, 1268, 1267, 1268, 1267, 1268, 1267, 1268, 1267, 1268, 1267, 1268, 1267, 1268, 1267, 1268, 1267, 1268, 1267, 1268, 1268, 1267, 1268, 12 18 19, 20, 21, 22 TR COURT OF GENERAL BEASIONS PART IL Before Gilder stores, Judgo, and Assistant District Attorney Purdy-Nos. 1.2. 2.8 5. 0.7.
COUNTLY GENERAL NESSIONS—PARTII,—Helore Recorder
Fmyth and Assistant District. Attorney Davis.—(Heist in Part
13). Room of the Superior Court).—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10, 11, 12, 23, 14, 15, 16, 17.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE-APRIL 13. Actual Sales | Closing | No.

	BOSL-Black	September 1	SHAPE SEE		MILES STREET	_	-
Atlan & Pac	14	144	185	135	13%	134	2,550
Can Pacino	63 4	63%	634	634	63	64	400
Can Southern	024	634	61 5	62	617	63	2,918
Cental NJ	814	42	814	41 4 84 1195 925 185	418	40	20,040
Cent of NJ Cen Pacific Che & Ohio Chic & Norwit C M & St Paul C St L & Purl. C St L & Porl. C St P M & O CREPM & O Dri	81 ₉ 120 %	190% 190% 18 4 45	414		Series.		100
Che & Unio	1201	1202	110 5 92 5 18 4 44 52 6 112 5 142 5 126 5 145 5	119	1194 925 184 455 525 1125 142 126	119a, 924 19 46	5.716
CM A St Pant	93	931	924	924	9212	92	19,400
CSt I. & Pitts	184	18	184	184	184	19	500
CSt LA Port	45	45	44	18% 52% 112%	45%	46	600
CSIPM & O.	53%	53%	524	524	5212	52%	7,190
CRIPM &O pri	1134 1424 1264	1134	112%	111234	1125	1134	300
Chie B& Q CRI & Pac	142 4	1425	142 9	1424 1264 1467	100	1263	200
CRI & Pac	126%	1264	126 %	128	150	120-4	400
C Ham & Day.	145 2	145	145%	140	áás.	674	800
C RI & Pac C Ham & Day CC C & I C HV & Tel Del La & Wes.	674	145% 67% 33% 137% 104% 52% 64%	664 324	145% 68% 82% 137 104 81% 64	861 ₉ 821 ₄ 1367 ₆	33	205
CHV & Tol	33 9	1271	1981	137	1867	137 104 5 32	13,800
Del La & Wes.	136%	1043	1365	104	104 31 2 64 4	104 4	3,582 475
Del & Hnd Den & RG D & Rlo Gr pf.	202	291	313, 64 85	313	31 3	32	475
Den & Riv	32 4 64 4	643	64	64	64 4		50
E Tenu new E Tenu new E T 2d pref Evans & TH Fyw & Denver	85	85	85		85	95	50
E Tenn now	85	137	18% 25%	18 %	135	14	200
F T OA neaf	26		25%	25%	200	26	1,400 100 3,110
Frans & TH.	26 96	96	95	96	91	90	100
FtW & Denvet	42	421 _k	41 5	424	42	42.4	3,110
Green Bar	164	96 421 1614	16	16		191	100
Ill Cent	131	101	131	131	2001	451	500 100 170
Green Bav Ill Cent I B & W	-64	20.2	44.	44	445	43	1.200
King & Pem	95.0	955	043	95	94 7	95	15.760
I B &W King & Pem. Lake Shore. Louis & Nash. L N A & Chie. Manhattan Con. MichCant. M LS & W Dr. M & St. L Dr. M & & T. M & Dacific. M & Dacific. M & Dacific. M & Dacific. M & & Dacific. M & & Dacific. M & & & Dacific. M & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	1614 181 26 9 45 95 4 64 9	95 % 69 % 64 % 159 %	16 131 26 5 44 5 64 5 158 5 158 5 1100 1100	131 26 5 44 5 95 68 4 64 5 158 7 92 5 87 8 110 7	130 264 445 947 686 63	14 26 90 421 16 131 27 45 95 68 5 159	1,200 15,760 19,195 100
Louis & Nash.	6414	643	64 %	64%	63	65	100
LNA & Chie	158%	159%	1584	1587		189	10,509
MichCont	93		924	92 %	92	93	260
M THA W	88	88	87%	87%	92	93 87 5	70
MISA Wor	110%	110%	110%	110%	109 9	110	10
Ma St L pri	35%	337	108 12 1112 w 112 w	110 4 44 4 33 % 108 % 16 % 138 112 %		iin.	4,250
MKAT	33%	33 %	33	33 %	334 108%	33 4 108 5	4,200
Mo Paciflo	108% 18 137 112% 19% 35% 74 63%	108%	108 2	108 2			
Mob & Obto	18	18	164	100	137 112 4 19 343	139 1124 194 347 638 194 134 374 22	400
Mob & Ohio Morris & Es NY Central NY C&SLaspd NY LE & W NY LE&W DI NY LE & W NY S& W	137	138	137	1123	1194	1121	1,600 100 14,435 1,220 15,550 205 300
NY Central.	112%	19 2 35 3 74 4 64 3 19 5 13 5 37 4 22	1124	100	10	195	100
NYC&SLasp4	195	45.5	94.7	847	343,	347	14.435
NY LE & W	35.5	24	721	19 5 847 73 5 63 4 19 4 13 5 22 5 28 4 60 5	73: 63: 19: 13: 87:	74	1.220
NY LEAW DE	495.	84%	633 14	633	63%	63%	15,550
NY & N E	19%	195	19%	19%	19%	19%	205
NYO& W	183	133	134	13%	134	134	300
NV CAW DE	37%	37%	374	374	37%	37.5	1,200
Nor & West	22	22	22	22	21 4	22	3,500
Nor & Wurf.	53%	53%	52%	52.8	523	53	3,000
North Pacific.	287	287 60%	22 524 284 604	28%	207	207	620 512
Nor & West Nor & Wurf North Pacific. Nor Pac prf Ohio Southern.	534 534 287 60%	60%	60,4	60 ~	21 % 52 % 60 % 19 % 31 % 41 % 34 %	287 607 26 9	300
Ohio Southern	20		20 31 ½ 42 34 ½ 35 ½	31%	214	31% 43 84% 35%	700 100 4,110 723
UB10 & M155		324	31.2	34 5 35 5	41	43	100
	49	42 35	241	84 14	84 10	84.3	4.110
Or Trans	35 35%		351	35 %	8640	35%	723
PDec & Ev	80.4	40.41	441	447	4474	45	008.00
Philde R	1525 411 74	45% 152%	152	447s 1521s 40% 74 23%	151	152	90,660
Pich & WP	411	41 5 74 23 4 39 5	397	40%	40%	40%	8,895
RAW Puref	74	74	74	74	73	7.5	175
St L Ark & T.	234	234	284	234	2234	23.4	9 750
StL&SF	384	8912	374	57'4	707	787	3 020
Proce Ev Phile R P P Car Co Rich & WP Re W Puref St L Ark & T. StL & SF. StLL SP prf StLLSP istur StLESP istur StLESP latur StP & Dud	4114 74 2334 385 77 11714 68 110	1174	1171	1171	151 405 73 223 375 765 1163 664 108	152 403 75 233 767 1175 673 1095	8,895 175 25 2,750 3,020 100 1,725
StL&SF 1stpr	1174	40	861	863	661	671	1.725
Ftr & Dul	110	110	110	110	108	1091	10
StP & Dort	1197	1137	113%	1137	113	114	10
StL&SF 1stpr StP & Dul StP & Dort St PM & M TPac2d as pd	20%	203	29	234 374 764 1174 663 110 1137 294 614	29 4	114 294 614	4,820
Union Pag	614			614	614	614	16,000
Va Midland	35	35	49.8	85	die	200000	100
Union Pac Va Midland Wh & L Erie	81 4 85 61 4	35 61%	60%	61 42	61%	61.9	5,300
Wabash	2110	21 5 365 773 1105	21 351 ₂ 761 ₄ 1091 ₆	214	20%	21 's 36 's	1,860 2,150
Wab prid		36%	3512	36 774	36 771, 111	36 4	2.150
West Union	7734	7734	763	771 ₆ 110 68	7714	7714 112 63 563	40,951 185 15
U S Express Pacific Mail	109%	1102	1685	110	411	62	15
U S Express	563	63	63	1747	56	563	2,275
Pacific Mall	563	63 56 9	00 4	847	841	85	
Con Gas	84% 474 44%	47	55 V 84 5 46 % 44	403	460	47	1.860
Hock Coal & L	21.4	41.0	44	44	441	45	200
Con Gas	77.3	445	431	44 4	61 % 66 84 % 46 % 43 %	85 47 45 44 47	200 3.750 455
ColCoal & I	47	47	46	46	46	47	455
		6130	65	64	64 28	7	100
Onicksliver of.	44 19 47 6 19 29	200	23	2234	28	997. 1	100
	1010		20000		0183013		379,884
Total shares sold							
GOVERNMENT BONDS.							
	601	BEAL	TANT	BUA	17.04		

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS

SALES AT THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE. STOCKS.

\$117,000 Total amount.

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA ATOCES. Op's. H'st Low's Final, Bid. Ask'd sold. | Constitution | Cons CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS. Boston, April 13, 1837.

> WEDNESDAY, April 13—P. M.
> At the Stock Exchange to-day realization of profits by
> sales was the principal feature of the general market.
> The opening was generally at full figures, somewhat stimulated by the exceptional upward movement in Jersey Central; but by the time that stock had made an advance of 5
> per cent its movement, instead of being beneficial to the
> prices of the general list, was an inducement for additional realizing sales. It was well understood that the
> advance in Central of New Jersey was principally advance in Central of New-Jersey was principally against the shorts. Some 10,000 or 12,000 shares of stock which had been loaned on the Street had been called in, and this fact was early announced at the board.
>
> Naturally, as in all such movements, a collapse is expected, and its effect upon the general market is more or less anticipated. Of the coal stocks, the two Delawares ruled pretty steady, and closed as well as they opened, nt Reading with sales of 90,000 shares, after selling up o 45% declined to 4412@4478. The trunk lines all were heavy with a moderate amount of business. The St. Louis and San Francisco stocks ruled strong all the way out, although closing below their best figures. Wheeling nd Lake Erie also was strong and closed & higher than last evening. The granger stocks were a part of the general market in showing some final declines. The narket closed steady at something better than the lowest

WEDNESDAY, April 13-P. M.

The reported earnings of railways for the first week in April continue to come in with as favorable showings at were made by the earlier returns, and it is these figures which constitute an important factor in prices at the Stock Exchange. So while the operations of to-day have to a certain extent chilled the ardor of the local speculators, there is no occasion to regard the results as anything more than a natural and healthy reaction in a speculative market, although to-day the down ward movement was somewhat accelerated by the developments in the Central of New-Jersey deal. The corrected report of the gross earnings of New-York Cen tral for the quarter ended March 31 shows that the state ment of March 15 under estimated the gross earnings by \$20,000.

Government bonds were quiet and firm at quotations as follows:

Bid. Ask.
U. S. 4 La 1901, reg. 110 4 110 5
U. S. 4 La 1991, reg. 110 4 110 5
U. S. cur. 6a, 1896, 129 5
U. S. 4 La 1997, reg. 129 5
U. S. cur. 6a, 1897, 132 5
U. S. 4a, 1907, reg. 129 129 5
U. S. cur. 6a, 1898, 134 5
U. S. 4a, 1907, ren. 120 120 5
U. S. cur. 6a, 1896, 137 5
U. S. cur. 6a, 1895, 137 5
U. S. cur. 6a, 1895, 137 5
U. S. cur. 6a, 1895, 125 5

The governors of the Stock Exchange have authorited to dealings at the board the following securities:

Guif, Colorado and Santa Fo Railway Company—An additional \$6.0,000 first merriages 7 per cent bonds, making total amount now listed \$10,800,000.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company—An additional \$400,000 general consolidated mortgage 6 per cent bonds, making total amount now listed \$33,125,000.

Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company—Mercantile Trust Company's certificates for first mortgage bonds stamped: "assessment alleghan and certificates for contial stock stamped; "assessment (\$10 per shares) paid." Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company—An additional \$1,000,000 dirst mortgage extensions and collatera 6 per cent bonds, making total amount now listed \$2,560,000. Columbus and Cinemat Midland Railway Company—First mortgage 6 per cent bonds due January 1, 1914, \$2,000,000. Chicago and Indiana Coal Railway Company—First mortgage 5 per cent bonds due January 1, 1914, \$2,000,000. Chicago and Indiana Coal Railway Company—First mortgage 5 per cent bonds \$1,465,200 of pre-lorred, and \$2,197,800 common stock.

San Antonio and Arkanasa Pass Railway Company—First mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds \$1,750,000 1885—1916, and \$1,005,000 1885—1926.

М.	\$1,056,000 1886-1926.
ő	Chin Diver Balleand Company First mortgage o per ce
5 5 6	
9	Change and Auction Room, Limited, by Adrian H. Muller at
U	Son:
U	
0	50 shares Laffin and Rand Powder Co. 100 shares Consumers' Coal Co. 157
0	50 shares Germania Fire Insurance Co
0	78 shares Firemen's Insurance Co
0	78 shares Firemen's Insurance Co
0	5 shares Guardian Fire Insurance Co
0	26 shares Peter Cooler Fire Insurance Co
o	25 shares Germania Fire Insurance Co
0	
0	5 shares Sterling Fire Insurance Co
0	Third Avenue R. R. Co
0	5 shares Sterling Fire Insurance Co. 203 100 shares Third Avenue B. R. Co. 144 25 shares Second Avenue B. R. Co. 144
0	
0	\$3,000 Brooklyn and New-York Ferry Co. 1st Mortgage
•	
0	200 shares Phonaix Fire Insurance Co. of Brook-
0	
	100 shares Manhattan Oil Co. 20 shares Fifth Avenue Transportation Co. 64
0	Of shares Fifth Avanua Pransportation Co
9	RAILROAD EARNINGS.
2	NORFOLK AND WESTERS.
0	1885. 1886. 188
	Number of miles 503 503

First week in April \$51,069 \$53,229 Jan, L to April 7..... 670,576 740,841 CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO, Number of miles..... \$42 First week in April \$41,800 Jan. 1 to April 7..... 638,974 BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG. Number of miles 294
First week in April 224,055
Jan. 1 to April 7...... 281,124 \$23,632 \$74,336 ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND. 252 625,196 303,937 826,100 IBA

First week in April ... \$21,912 Jan. 1 to April 7....... 276,609 CAIRO, VINCENNES AND CH